

## In the Claims

Claim 1 (currently amended): A method of forming a transistor gate, comprising:  
forming ~~one or more conductive materials~~ a conductive material over a semiconductor substrate;  
forming a block over and physically against the conductive material ~~one or more conductive materials~~; the block comprising consisting of a photoresist mass and a single material other than photoresist which is against the photoresist; and  
transferring a pattern from the block to the ~~one or more conductive materials~~ conductive material to pattern a transistor gate construction comprising the conductive material from the one or more conductive materials.

Claim 2 (original): The method of claim 1 further comprising removing the block from over the transistor gate construction.

Claim 3 (original): The method of claim 1 further comprising defining a channel region within the semiconductor substrate beneath the transistor gate construction; and forming source/drain regions within the semiconductor substrate and spaced from one another by the channel region.

Claim 4 (original): The method of claim 1 wherein the photoresist releases an acid, and wherein the material other than photoresist is a coating which cross-links when exposed to the acid from the photoresist.

Claim 5 (cancelled).

Claim 6 (cancelled).

Claim 7 (currently amended) A method of forming a transistor gate, comprising:

forming one or more conductive materials over a semiconductor substrate;

~~forming a patterned photoresist block over the one or more conductive materials; the photoresist block covering~~ providing a photoresist block which is over a first portion of the one or more conductive materials and leaving not over a second portion of the one or more conductive materials uncovered;

forming a coating layer over the ~~patterned~~ photoresist block and over at least some of the second portion of the one or more conductive materials, the layer having a first segment that is against the photoresist block and a second segment that is not against the photoresist block;

treating the layer so that the first segment becomes different than the second segment;

after the treating, selectively removing the coating second segment of the layer while leaving the first segment of the layer from over the second portion of the one or more conductive materials while leaving the coating on the photoresist block; the photoresist block and coating remaining on the photoresist block remaining first segment together defining a masking block that is laterally wider than the photoresist block; and

transferring a pattern from the masking block to the one or more conductive materials to pattern a transistor gate construction from the one or more conductive materials.

Claim 8 (original): The method of claim 7 further comprising removing the masking block from over the transistor gate construction.

Claim 9 (original): The method of claim 7 further comprising defining a channel region within the semiconductor substrate beneath the transistor gate construction; and forming source/drain regions within the semiconductor substrate and spaced from one another by the channel region.

Claim 10 (currently amended): The method of claim 7 wherein treatment includes causing the photoresist releases to release an acid, ~~and wherein the coating which forms cross-links within the first segment of the layer when exposed to the acid from the photoresist.~~

Claim 11 (cancelled).

Claim 12 (currently amended): A method of forming a programmable read-only memory construction, comprising:

forming ~~one or more conductive materials~~ a conductive material over a semiconductor substrate;

forming a block over the conductive material ~~the one or more conductive materials~~; the block consisting of comprising a photoresist mass and a single material other than photoresist which is against the photoresist;

transferring a pattern from the block to the conductive material ~~one or more conductive materials~~ to pattern a floating gate construction comprising the conductive material from the one or more conductive materials;

forming a dielectric material over the floating gate construction; and

forming a control gate over the dielectric material.

Claim 13 (original): The method of claim 12 further comprising defining a channel region within the semiconductor substrate beneath the floating gate construction; and forming source/drain regions within the semiconductor substrate and spaced from one another by the channel region.

Claim 14 (cancelled).

Claim 15 (original) The method of claim 12 wherein the photoresist releases an acid, and wherein the material other than photoresist is a coating which cross-links when exposed to the acid from the photoresist.

Claim 16 (cancelled).

Claim 17 (original): The method of claim 12 wherein the control gate, dielectric material and floating gate are incorporated into a FLASH memory device.

Claim 18 (currently amended): A method of forming at least two programmable read-only memory constructions, comprising:

forming at least one conductive material over a semiconductor substrate;

forming at least two patterned photoresist blocks over the conductive material; a pair of adjacent photoresist blocks being separated by a first gap;

forming a coating layer on over the pair of adjacent photoresist blocks and across the first gap between the adjacent blocks, the layer having segments that are against photoresist blocks and at least one segment that is not against the photoresist blocks, the at least one segment that is not against the photoresist blocks including a region of the layer that extends across the first gap, the segments that are against the photoresist blocks including regions of the layer that are on the pair of adjacent photoresist blocks;

treating the layer so that the segments that are against the photoresist blocks become different than the at least one segment that is not against the photoresist blocks;

after the treating, selectively removing the coating region of the layer from across the first gap while leaving the coating layer on the pair of adjacent photoresist blocks; the pair of photoresist blocks and coating layer remaining thereon on the pair of photoresist blocks together defining a pair of masking blocks that are separated by a second gap; the second gap being narrower than the first gap;

transferring a pattern from the masking blocks to the conductive material to pattern a pair of spaced floating gate constructions from the conductive material;

forming a dielectric material over the spaced floating gate constructions; and

forming control gate material over the dielectric material.

Claim 19 (currently amended): The method of claim 18 wherein the treating  
includes causing the photoresist to release releases an acid, and wherein the coating  
comprises a material which forms cross-links within the layer when exposed to the acid  
from the photoresist.

Claim 20 (cancelled).

Claim 21 (original): The method of claim 18 wherein the control gate material,  
dielectric material and floating gates are incorporated into a pair of FLASH memory  
devices.

Claim 22 (original): The method of claim 18 wherein the patterned photoresist  
blocks are formed by a photolithographic process; wherein the photolithographic process is  
limited to a minimum feature size that can be obtained by the photolithographic process;  
and wherein a distance between the spaced floating gate constructions is less than said  
minimum feature size.

Claim 23 (original): The method of claim 22 wherein the first gap corresponds to  
about said minimum feature size.